

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Wheat on Old Lands.

In answer to some inquiries as to raising wheat on old lands, my experience is in favor of old land. I think all patent measures are useless until our barnyards are first cleaned of all the litter from cattle and hogs. If this be done first, and applied to the soil, old land or new, at the rate of twenty or twenty-five loads per acre, it will certainly pay, and pay largely, but most people aim to make a load of manure go too far. Some men go over an acre of land with three or four loads; others spend all their lives talking about some great fertilizer or patent manure, when nine times out of ten you will see the horse wading in manure, in front of the stable, from one to three feet deep. I often do things myself in a hurry and things done in a hurry are only half done. But one thing I don't do; I have never thrown out a load of litter from my stable-door on the ground in fifteen years, the ground then being too wet to get out with the team. My rule is to haul it out and put it on the land. Some say it is better to let it lay and decompose. So it is, but manure is careless, and let it all run away and waste, and then the soil is robbed, and our crops are poor. Putting manure on land goes better than not putting it on at all. I have a piece of wheat on old land this year, manured at the rate of twenty loads per acre, which will make twenty bushels per acre. I have some on almost new land that will make more than three bushels per acre. Will it pay to buy fertilizer for wheat? No. Better make it on the farm. Many of the fertilizers are worthless, and cost too much money, which had better be spent at home feeding manure. Gather all your manure and buy or sell of your neighbors. Many are glad to give it away to get it away from their stable doors. Some few haul it out; others prefer to move the stable. Brother farmers this won't do. Wake up. It is poor logic to talk about your farms getting poor. You can keep them up. Better commence now, and if you and I should live to see the next centennial you will get a great change. *See Day in Sunday (Mc.) Journal and Farmer.*

Picked Pork Equal to Fresh.

Let the meat cook thoroughly; cut in to pieces, four to six inches wide; weigh them and pick them as tight as possible in a barrel, salting very lightly. Cover the meat with brine, made as strong as possible. Pour off a gallon of brine, and mix with it one teaspoonful of saltpeter for every hundred pounds of meat, and return it to the barrel. Let it stand one month, then take out the meat; let it drain twelve hours. Put the brine in an iron kettle, and one quart of treacle or two pounds of sugar, and boil until perfectly clear. When it is cold, return the meat to the barrel and pour on the brine. Weight it down and keep it covered close, and you will have the sweetest meat you ever tasted.

Omelets.

Take one egg for each person, beat two minutes, add salt the size of a pea, and one tablespoonful of milk for each egg; beat one minute and turn into a hot, well-buttered frying-pan; cover it, and cook slowly till nearly all is thick; raise the edges and put under a little butter or lard to keep from sticking, and turn one half over on to the other half and serve immediately. Or you can make it in the oven in a pie-dish and serve it in the same. Use about two spoonfuls of melted grease, set it on the stove to heat and fill, take till all is thick, which will be from five to ten minutes. Do not turn it baked.

Red-Roses.

Boil some bits of alum in a pint of water, and wash over the state of the bedsteads. Scatter Paris green in the corners of the beds and on the slats, and you need never fear the reproach of harboring bedbugs. To kill and drive away cockroaches, crickets, etc., scatter powdered borax plentifully over all their haunts, and not a bug will be seen. To drive away red and black ants, obtain a large piece of chalk and rub it on the edge of your shelves, the tops of barrels of sugar, or on drink, and it will prove a thorough to the largest army of ants; such stuff will also kill crickets, cockroaches and ants.

How to Select Meats.

An English journal gives the following hints on this subject: Good and wholesome meat should neither be of a pale rose or pink color, nor of a deep purple. The first denotes the diseased condition, the last proves the animal has died a natural death. Good meat has more of a mottled look in consequence of the branching of the veins, which surround the adipose cells. The fat, especially of the inner organs, is always firm and juicy and never moist, while in general the fat from diseased cattle is flabby and watery, and more often resembles jelly or boiled parchment. Wholesome meat will always show itself firm and elastic to the touch and slight dampness, while bad meat will appear soft and moist; in fact, often more so than the liquid substance runs out of the blood when pressed hard. Good meat has very little smell, and diffuses a certain medicinal odor. This can be distinctly proved by cutting the meat through with a knife and smelling the blade, or pouring water over it. Lastly, bad meat has the peculiar odor that it shrinks considerably in the boiling; wholesome meat rather swells, and does not lose an ounce in weight.

The Time for Pickling.

The time for pickling approaches. To have this requires good vinegar. To have this where the supply is small get the house-keepers take four gallons jug and put into it a gallon, or even two quarts, of good cider vinegar, and afterwards use it as a receptacle for all cold tea, kumings of jelly or preserves, and rinsings out of molasses jugs, and an excellent article of vinegar can be produced. Keep the jug near the stove in a warm place, cover the mouth with a thin muslin cloth, and in six weeks it may be fit for use, when it may be poured off into other vessels, taking care not to turn out any sediment or "mother." If the vinegar, when made, is wanting in strength, saturate several thicknesses of brown paper with molasses and put in the jug, and it will make mother.

It has been frequently argued that men ought to live for a hundred years, according to the general law of animal creation that life should extend to five times the period required for growth. Many of the insect tribes mature and live for a few hours; some for two years and live for twenty-five; an ox grows for four years and lives sixteen; a camel grows for eight years and lives forty; and a man grows for twenty years, and as even a diet as other animals, would probably live one hundred.

THE CAMPAIGN.

CURRENT OPINION.

ARKANSAS has for two years been in the control of its own people, and there is peace and prosperity. South Carolina has been in control of her hands for eleven years, and seems like that at Hamburg are still possible.—*Boston Post.*

The republican party has existed by arraying class against class and exciting sectional prejudices. It is going into the present campaign with the same purpose in view. When it fails to excite hatred and prejudice in the minds of its votaries, the republican party will fail to exist. It has no other aim but violence and social disorganization. It is the party of violence, and it must be crushed, or the republic will be crushed.

Bureau's reply to Grant is a stunning rebuke to the swagger of the president about waiving all privilege in regard to the testimony of the congressional committee. He places the matter on high ground, and slams the idea into the face of the president that a principle is much higher than a person of the size of Mr. Grant.—*Omaha Herald.*

CAN anybody tell us, if Hayes is elected, why we are not to have a continuance of Grant under him? We see one difference and that is all: We shall have republican officers, such as Grant has given us, holding office by a mere fiction of tenure. That is what Hayes proposes. We confess that the only change promised does not seem to be to be any improvement.—*New York Sun, Ind.*

ASSAULTS upon the private character of Samuel J. Tilden roll away from him like water from the back of a duck. Every charge is met with prompt and overwhelming refutation. His public record is equally invulnerable. No man was ever nominated for a high position in this country, not even in Illinois, without being absolutely free from reproach.—*Omaha Herald.*

At this great period in the history of the republic we do not wish to put into the White House a man of straw, a pliant tool of Grantism, like the amiable Hayes. We require a statesman, fashioned after the plan of the founders of the republic, a man of ideas, and one who holds in his hand the broom of "reform" and is determined to use it to clean out the dusty and dirty places of our government.—*Hudson News.*

The Graphic speaks of Grant's "manly and straightforward" letter to ex-secretary Bristow. In the light of Mr. Bristow's response to his manliness and straightforwardness are not as conspicuous. The country it now appears before the country a thin and paltry trick, a hypocritical and crooked thing, of which we had hardly believed the president so dignified as to be deliberately guilty.—*St. Louis Times.*

The issue raised by the republican senators over the reduction in the appropriation bills by the house is due entirely to the fact that the money appropriated is not sufficient to support all the ninety-four thousand one hundred and nineteen office-holders who hold the can. The purpose of the radical party. They call these very proper reductions "crippling the government," meaning crippling the radical party.

WHAT do American tax-payers think of "reform within a party" which, after declaring the negro Pickens's election null and void, voted him nearly thirty thousand dollars in pay and mileage, when he was confessedly not entitled to the first cent of it. But Hayes's friends thought it would "reform" a grand negro "break down" in Louisiana, and possibly save that state to "reform" in a horn.—*New Haven Register.*

SINCE Mr. Pierpont prepared that letter which Babcock made public, he has not been accused of premeditated treason on this side of the water. His first speech in England closely resembled the Babcock letter—it was a very good thing not to make public, Mr. Pierpont's last public appearance as a dinner orator here ought to have taught him prudence. Some friend now should take him by the ear, and say to him sternly, "The first duty of a diplomat, sir, is to know how to hold his tongue."—*New York Tribune.*

NOTHING is adequate proof that an administration of Mr. Hayes would be a mere continuation of that of Grant but an explicit, distinct and immediate repudiation of Grant's act in removing the postmaster general Jewell, to make room for Tyner, through whom Morton is to work the postmaster—over six thousand of them—like galley slaves for Hayes. This arrangement is so distinctly in Hayes's interest that it is the same as if he had publicly requested it, and if he is not to rest in that posture, he must get out of it in the only way, that is, denounce it.—*Milwaukee News.*

THE question of protecting the negro from murderous assault is not an issue in this campaign. Gov. Tilden's election will contribute as greatly toward it as the election of Gov. Hayes; while if South Carolina had a democratic governor, or the lives of the negroes would be as secure as they are in the democratic Georgia, democratic Kentucky, democratic Maryland, democratic Alabama. It is only in republican states where they are insecure. And if republican governors can not preserve order, president Tilden will help them in the constitutional and lawful way. So there is no issue about the matter.—*Albany Argus.*

The Two Flags.

The democratic party is marching under the stately banner of a reconciled republic fraternal and free. The republican party marches under the banner of the bloody shirt.

There is no question to which flag is preferred by the people of this restored republic. They have had enough of gore, of misrepresentation, of angry and tumultuous conflict. They demand peace and order, prosperity and law.

The bloody shirt is the ensign of the brigand. The desperado who came to have robbed the south of many millions of dollars, and the republic of millions more. And by their plots and conspiracies they have set the rabble of the south quarreling with each other; and then used the consequences of their own villainies to fire the northern heart into perpetrating their power to plunder the people.

Governor Tilden will preserve law-abiding liberty, will maintain orderly progress, with Jacksonian firmness. At the same time he will clean out the pestiferous breed of public plunderers who have stolen the people's power. Hold high aloft the flag of the free; push forward the standard of the avenger of thieves!—*"Humboldt."*

The call of Messrs. John A. Dix, James A. Garfield, and others, for a union

veterans' convention, to be held at Indianapolis on September 20, shows how utterly the radicals depend upon the "war record" for success in November. As they have nothing else to offer the people they are trying to do the best they can with the threadbare argument in effect that the democratic party, if successful, proposes to establish an institution for the torture of "crippled union soldiers," and will call out numberless bloodhounds to hunt down the more active participants in the late war on the federal side. Says the address to the veterans: "It is the same old fight again, the same party and the same men are arrayed against you. Upon the issue of the contest depends the question whether history shall vindicate you or your opponents—whether you or they were fighting on the right side." It is somewhat remarkable that the republicans have never yet been able to arrive at any unanimous decision upon this important subject. Some years ago they told us that the union was saved and peace was restored by the republican party ("always right") in all our borders. Such was the assertion of the republican national committee in 1872. Such was the assertion of Mr. Wheeler in his letter of acceptance. A large number of the leaders, however, insist that the rebellion is still in full blast, that the confederates are active, that the "union must be saved." Now they tell us that the issue of the present presidential contest will decide the point. Chairman Zach Chandler should give some further information on this curious subject.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Race Troubles in South Carolina.

CHARGE THOSE. We have failed to observe that the recent Indian massacres have inspired any such red rage of patriotic fury either in congress or the north piece of Grant—Hayes. The party organs which are infusing their turbid columns with unwarmed battle pieces detailing the South Carolina enormities, have been neither hot nor indignant that the lack of angle resounded in the frontier brought about the slaughter of Custer and his three hundred. Are we to understand that the lives of a dozen or a million of negroes, trained by Moses and Whipped in robbery, pillage, and rape, are more precious to the nation than those of Custer and his slaughtered companions? Plainly this is the obvious inference, since the men in congress who speak for the party declare, and the organs who reflect the party sentiment, repeat, "The negro has rights which in every well-governed southern state the law respects. South Carolina, which is as firmly a republican state as Maine, is the only southern commonwealth under any danger of disturbance. By natural inference, the republican method must be held responsible for the situation. Of course sensible men see at once the motive, and divine at once the machinery by which the situation was brought about. The current-bag system is warring to its long-looked end. To propitiate for another season desperate means are needed. What means more effective than the embittering of the negroes and the firing of the northern heart? Hence, you may expect from this until November vicious sacrifice of Southerner martyrs, whose names go up as an offering to propitiate the gods of pillage and rape.

The War for the Union.

CHALLENGE TIMES. In his pretty little speech to the people of Fremont, Gov. Hayes said he wanted the coming presidential campaign conducted in a spirit of national reconciliation and in a friendly kind of way. If the governor was sincere in his utterance, and there is no reason to suppose he was not, he must be disgusted with the course of some of the little editors who have taken it upon themselves to elect him president. He wants to be elected, and still he is loath to know that an attempt to revive the old sectional feeling against the south will hurt more than it will help him. When, therefore, he reads in the party papers that Tilden is "the confederate nominee for the presidency," he must curse the ill-luck which has given him the support of such small minds. Finding that his volunteer friends are trying to make votes for him by crying out that "the confederate flag waves at many of the large towns in the south," he will wonder that the name of Tilden and "Confederate" are not synonymous. He will be glad to be delivered from friends so madly indiscreet. If we are to believe the public utterances of the republican candidate for presidency, he does not wish to fight the campaign on sectional issues; he has taken advantage to every opportunity since his nomination to assure the people that he favors the union, and that he respects the country; he knows that every word of a northern editorial machine against the "confederates" takes from him the sympathy and support of hundreds of voters, and we can imagine with what joy he would hear that half a hundred of the papers which now think they are "putting in big bills" for him had taken down his name and hoisted that of "the confederate nominee." But the loyal editorials of the republicans, as they thought they could run their own line, appealing to the supposed prejudices of northerners against rebels. We can assure them that they can frighten nobody but themselves. It is generally believed that there are no confederates here, and that consequently there can be no such anomaly as a confederate nominee for the presidency. If the southern people prefer Tilden to Hayes, so much the better for Tilden. If there be any corner of this country which hasn't a right to express a preference between the two prominent candidates for the presidency, the best thing the spokesmen of the republican party can do is to carefully suppress the fact. Will the supercilious editors take this subject under consideration, and restrain their too ardent enthusiasm in the further prosecution of the war?

A REPUBLICAN'S OPINION OF TILDEN THE MAN FOR THE EMERGENCY. Cincinnati Commercial. The following letter, to a friend in this city, is from Mr. Parke Goodwin, known so long and so well as the editor of the New York Evening Post. This letter, as will be seen, was written some time before the meeting of either the republican or democratic conventions:

"As for politics, I would like to see the republicans nominate Bristow, but my preferences are most decidedly for Tilden. I have known him all my life, and I know him to be honest to the core, singularly conscientious in all his deeds, of great disinterestedness, and, as a statesman, head and shoulders before any man now prominent. He is the most profound, sound, clear in his political economy of any man I know. He is grounded in principles, sure of his every step, extremely judicious, and without conceits, prejudices or weaknesses. If he were president at this moment, in less than three months we should see our finances on their best feet, taxation re-

duced a half, and the currency in a sure way to recovery, by gentle and almost imperceptible means. What is more, he should see titles of northern capital flowing into the south to turn its rich, natural resources into unexplored prosperity. Tilden inspires all classes with confidence, saving the rogues. Abuse of him does not affect him at all. He has, in fact, no personal resentments, which his enemies say is profound policy, but which I know is the make of the man. He is so deeply absorbed in his principles that he pays no heed to personalities. You might assail him for years, and at the end of that time, if you were worthy, he would be the first to acknowledge it. When I consider the condition of the country and his peculiar aptitude to meet the emergencies on all sides, he really seems to me more of a providential man than we have had for a long while. I do not believe that the democratic party will be so blind as to reject him. No democratic name can carry this state which is all important, except Tilden; and he would carry it easy, because all the independent republicans would go for him. Yours truly, PARKER GOODWIN.

Indiana and Ohio as Debatable Ground.

NEW YORK WORLD. As the republicans by their nomination of governor Hayes have selected Ohio and Indiana as the battle-field most favorable in their own judgment to their hopes, it is clear that while the republican victory in Ohio in October would signify comparatively little as to the prospects of the presidential contest in November, a democratic victory there but annihilation for the republicans in the succeeding month. It can be shown by the election returns of the last two years that on a full vote Indiana really is a democratic state, and that in Ohio the chances of the democracy, if united, are at least as good as those of the republicans this year. The following table, copied from the World Almanac for 1876, exhibits the vote of Indiana at all of the general elections held since the close of the civil war:

"Sun-downs," trimmed with tawdry of two shades, with a cluster of flowers, and a band of the crown, can be purchased for seventy-five cents. Only the young and fair should wear coral-blouses and brunettes with clear complexion look well with coral earrings and necklace. "Tany phacian hats" are of rough straw, wide brims, which are faced with velvet; a long plume and a nobly silk scarf completes the garniture. White wraps for carriage wear very becoming. The figure at low—\$1. Those finished off with gold and silver threads are only \$5. The baronesse Rothschild lately appeared in a toilet of black and white gait silk, with a lace mantilla and a wreath of chrysanthemums by way of a bouquet. Handsome grenadine suits arranged in black and profusely ornamented with lace or heavy fringe, form aristocratic and appropriate toilet for summer wear. Fashionable breakfast jewelry consists of plain gold sets, and in mounting, French jet, since Whitby jet is more expensive, and hence suited for dinner and evening wear. White figured parasols, richly ornate with lace and ribbon bows, are designed exclusively for carriage wear. The same can be said of blue, pink and green parasols, covered with point or cashmere laces.

Leghorns hats with wide brims have the same face, with fancy silk of a becoming tint, the left side held back with a gold agrette, which also fastens to the crown a long ostrich plume that encircles the crown; a cluster of wild flowers next on the top of the crown and on the right side beneath the brim. Fans form quite an item in a mode of dress. There are fans for suits, fans for occasions, and fans that can be worn with any style of dress. Fans costing three cents and fans costing \$50. The nonpareil fan, which is a reproduction of a plain gold set, and in mounting, French jet, since Whitby jet is more expensive, and hence suited for dinner and evening wear. White figured parasols, richly ornate with lace and ribbon bows, are designed exclusively for carriage wear. The same can be said of blue, pink and green parasols, covered with point or cashmere laces.

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FASHION NOTES.

Latest Devices of the Fascinating Heart-Thieves.

Lace overgarments, of various modes, are considered very elegant for dinner and full dress wear. The most elegant laces are high at the back, flaring in front, and have wide round-cornered ends. Pale silk bonnets trimmed with cashmere or point lace and flowers, are designed for open carriage wear. Canvas grenadines or silk in every fashionable shade are very generally used for elegant summer dresses. New modes of bonnets have ribbon strings forming a strap under the chin, and a bow with ends at the side. White fancy overresses for children are all the rage; the prices range from \$2.50 to \$150, and even to \$1,000. Gaiter overresses are very much admired. The style is quite elaborate, and admits of considerable flower garniture. Grass-cloth suits are thin and delicate in appearance; this style of overdress is very comfortable for morning wear. Elegant cravat lace overgarments, pale nuaise, French facials, and close-fitting suits all marked far below cost price.

Handsome white demi-suits, made of cambric and trimmed with Hamburg embroidery, are selling from \$2.50 to \$9.50. Overskirts arranged in Swiss moulin and trimmed with black velvet bands and bows are worn over delicate summer silks. Beautiful suits made of black French crepe, very fine in quality, and garnished with knife pleatings, are marked down to \$15. Byenella cloth is a lace-like texture, closely resembling plain Portuguese crepe. It comes in white, and striped in blue and buff. Corsages, cut heart-shaped in the neck, both back and front, are intended to wear over a chemise of white muslin or mink-silk. "Sun-downs," trimmed with tawdry of two shades, with a cluster of flowers, and a band of the crown, can be purchased for seventy-five cents. Only the young and fair should wear coral-blouses and brunettes with clear complexion look well with coral earrings and necklace. "Tany phacian hats" are of rough straw, wide brims, which are faced with velvet; a long plume and a nobly silk scarf completes the garniture. White wraps for carriage wear very becoming. The figure at low—\$1. Those finished off with gold and silver threads are only \$5. The baronesse Rothschild lately appeared in a toilet of black and white gait silk, with a lace mantilla and a wreath of chrysanthemums by way of a bouquet. Handsome grenadine suits arranged in black and profusely ornamented with lace or heavy fringe, form aristocratic and appropriate toilet for summer wear. Fashionable breakfast jewelry consists of plain gold sets, and in mounting, French jet, since Whitby jet is more expensive, and hence suited for dinner and evening wear. White figured parasols, richly ornate with lace and ribbon bows, are designed exclusively for carriage wear. The same can be said of blue, pink and green parasols, covered with point or cashmere laces.

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